

together with the strong development of the claws and empodia and the peculiar head of the maxima and female, so like the conditions in certain wood-inhabiting *Camponoti* and *Colobopsis*, shows that *A. hewitti* is a timid tree-ant, which habitually nests in small colonies in vegetable cavities.

Judging from Emery's description, *A. andrei* must be very closely related to *hewitti*, but only the females of the two forms can be compared as the workers of Emery's species are unknown. The female of *andrei* is of a brown color and measures only 5-6 mm., its antennal scapes scarcely surpass the posterior borders of the eyes, the median joints of the antennal funiculi are broader than long and the petiole is longer than high and broader than long. In other respects the two species are very similar.

On comparing *A. hewitti* and *andrei* with Emery's description of *A. afer* one is tempted to conclude that the two Bornean species may be generically, or at least subgenerically distinct, since the African species differs from them in having three-toothed mandibles, nine- to ten-jointed antennæ, the eyes less laterally situated and the frontal carinæ longer and further apart. I have thought it best, however, not to place the Bornean and African species in different genera or subgenera till more material of the latter is available and till the males of the Bornean species are brought to light.

LEPIDOPTERA ON MILKWEED.

The following species of Lepidoptera were collected at Wales, Maine, July 11, 1904, with the aid of a common lantern, from the drooping flower heads of the milkweed (*Asclepius incarnata* L.): *Autographa rectangula*, three specimens; one specimen each of *Acronycta*, *innotata*, *Hadena vultuosa*, *H. remissa*, *Noctua lubricans*, *N. haruspica*, *Mamestra atlantica*, *M. subjuncta*, *Leucania insueta*, and *L. commoides*; several specimens each of *Euxoa redimicula*, *Acronycta interrupta*, *Heterophleps triguttaria*, and *Synelys enucleata*.

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